Henry Tucker

The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[Vol. X.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [No. 962.]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON *WEDNESDAYS* AND *SATURDAYS*) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.] SATURDAY, JULY 31st, 1802. [12 1-2 CENTS SINGLE.]

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

WASHINGTON HENRY ACADEMY.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary! and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselve immediately purchase all the Tickets.

1	prize	of	500——	500
2	do.	of	300——	600
5	do.	of	100——	500
10	do.	of	50——	500
50	do.	of	20——	1000
300	do.	of	10——	3900
1000	do.	of	7——	7000

2,800 tickets at 5 dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize. 14,000.

It is proposed by the above scheme, to se 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes ne:—which, at 15 per cent, will be the n desired.

TICKETS

sold by the trustees, Thomas Tinsley, d. Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, Jno. A. Richardson, Samuel Scherer, Roger Gregory, jr. W. Trueheart, Thos. Starke, Benj. Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benj. Oliver, jr. Jno. D. Blair—and the money received from time to time, is directed to deposited in the treasury, for the use f the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if ny accident should require a reimbursement. (2m)

Doct. J. Prentiss,

FROM NEW YORK:

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he will TEACH all MECHANICAL ARTS, namely; Carriage Mar's Varnishing and Gilding and making he above compositions, Copal and Japanned Varnishes, after the India and European fashions.——Windsor Chair-makers, and Tinplate workers the art of Japanning in the European fashion—Watchmaker's and Silver smith's the art of Gilding and plating—Grocers the art of Confectionary and cordials—Apothecaries, Patent Madicines obtained from the Patent ce London, &c. &c.——No pay will be pected, until they are perfectly satisfied h his instructions. Apply at the Eagle vern, or at his manufactory and still use a mile and a half below Shed Town. N. B. All persons having demands ainst Doctor Prentiss, are requested to ing in their accounts immediately, as he positively leave this place for the north- in ten weeks—and those indebted him will therefore see the necessity of ling their respective accounts immedi- y.

R. JOHN WARD,

SIR,

S I know not your place of residence, ke this method of notifying you, that I l by my attorney, move the worshipful t of Buckingham county, on the se- l Monday in August next, that being t day, for a judgement and award of ution against you for the sum of five ds ten shillings, with lawful interest con, from the twelfth day of May, one sand seven hundred and ninety nine, ve dollars and sixty seven cents, also r cent on both the above sums, which for the sheriff's commission, which sums, except the last sum for the commission, Joseph Cabell, William wis, and John Breckenridge, Execu- f Joseph Cabell, dec. recovered a- me as your security in said court. bt and cost, and which I have paid.

I am, sir,

Your former friend, &c.

JOHN BAGBY.

19th, 1802. (2w)

Novels, Romances, &c.

FOR SALE AT S. PLEASANTS'S BOOK-STORE, RICHMOND.

Adrian and Thecla
Anna St. Ives
Augusta
Arthur Fitzalbini
Abbess
Alexis
Adamina
Antoinette
Ambrose and Eleanor
Advertisement for a Husband
Arthur Mervyn
Armenian
Beggar Girl
Baronet
Batavians
Black and Bond
Black Valley
Charles Grandison
Calaf
Caristo and Polydorus
Count de Hoensdern
Contradictions
Count Novini
Coquette
Charlotte Temple
Camilla
Contraft
Cavern of Death
Children of the Abbey
Clermont
Coughlan's (Mrs.) Memoirs
Constant Lovers
Disappointed Heir
Disinterested Love
Desmond
Elliott, or vissitudes of early life
Eliza Beaumont
Edgar Huntley
Eliza Powell
Evalina
Edway and Edilda
Edward
Emilia de Varmont
Fashionable Infidelity
Fancied Events
Foresters
Family of Haldon
Favorites of Felicity
Family Secrets
Fairy Tales
Grafville Abbey
Gomez and Eleanor
Godfrey de Hastings
Gabriel de Verac
Geraldini
Gipsy Countess
Gonsalvo of Cordova
Gallatea
Ghost Seer
Haunted Priory
Hortio of Holstein
Henry Willoughby
Hartley House
Haunted Cavern
Henry Villars
Ifadore of Gallicia.
Instructive Rambles
Ildegerte
Invisible Rambler
Italian Nun
Invasion
Joseph Andrews
Jane Talbot
Juvenile Emigrants
James the Fatalist
Jack Smith
Love's Pilgrimage
Launcelot Greaves
Lewis de Boncœur
Launch (the)
Love and Patriotism
Louisa, the lovely Orphan
Leonard and Gertrude
Matilda and Elizabeth
Medallion (the)
Memoires of Matre Jaques
Maid of Kent
Modern Philosophers
Memoirs of Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin
Mordaunt
Midnight Bell
Mysteries of Udolpho
Montalbert
Maid of the Hamlet
Museum of agreeable entertainment
Monk (the)
Nocturnal Visit
Negro (the)
Orphan of Bollenbach
Ormond, or the secret witness
Picture of the age
Plain Sense
Peregrine Pickle
Prince of Brittany
Rector's Son
Reuben and Rachel
Roderick Random
Rinaldo Rinaldi
Ring (the)
Roderick's Castle
She Lives in Hopes
Scots Heiress
Shenstone Green
Sophia, or the Embarrassed wife
Shrine of Bertha
Sebaldus Nothanker
Slavery, or the Times
St. Leon
Storm (the)
Spanish Rogues
Trifler (the)
Travels before the Flood
Trials of the Heart
Tales of Wonder
Tale of the Times
Two Cousins
Unfortunate Union
Vicar of Lanfdowne
Village Curate
Vicar of Wakefield
Wanderings of William Weiland
Wandering Islanders
Young Exiles
Zeluco.

FOR SALE,

At Hanover courthouse, on Wednesday the 25th day of August next (Hanover court day)

A Tract of Land,

Adjoining the land on which the said court house is, & extending to Littlepage's bridge, on Pamunkey river, containing 351 acres; one third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, and the terms as to the rest, fixed on at the same time. The subscriber will endeavor to sell, before the said 25th of August, the said land, privately, and should he succeed, will advertise the public of it immediately.

BENJ: POLLARD,
Trustee of the estate of PAUL THILMAN, dec.

Hanover, July 14th, 1802. (tds)

THE term for which the subscribers were connected in business having expired on the 30th June last,

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Johnston & Richardson

WAS ON THAT DAY DISSOLVED.

Those indebted to, or having claims on them will apply for settlement to *EDWARD JOHNSTON*, who will hereafter transact business on his own account.

EDWARD JOHNSTON.
THOMAS RICHARDSON.

Norfolk, July 12, 1802. [3w]

JUST PUBLISHED,

And may be had at the Printing-Office of John Dixon, and of John Courtney, jun. near Mr. Wilkinson's Tavern, on Shockoe hill—

THE CHRISTIANS POCKET COMPANION,

Being a collection of the newest and most admired *SPIRITUAL SONGS*, now made use of amongst the United Baptist of Virginia. (Selected by John Courtney, senr.)

☞ This Book contains 108 pages, 8 vo.—Price, twenty five Cents single.

Richmond, July 19th, 1802. (3t)

Sales at Auction.

THE subscribers hourly expect the arrival of a considerable consignment of

GROCERIES

From New-York, by the Brig Alexander, Capt. Culver, which they purpose selling publicly at Rocketts' landing, on 2 and 3 months credit, for notes with approved security—

—CONSISTING OF—

26 Hogsheads prime Muscovado Sugar;
11 Puncheons Old Rum;
22 Bags best green Coffee;
5 Pipes genuine Port Wine;
10 Boxes best Bourdeaux Claret;
10 Puncheons 3d & 4th proof Ant. Rum,
8 ditto do. do do St. Croix.
4 Pipes Geneva.
20 Bags black Pepper.
Sherry & Teneriffe Wines, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Further notice of the day of sale will be given.

PROSSER & MOSCURE.

Richmond, July 27, 1802. (tf)

TO THE SENATE OF VIRGINIA.

THE late Clerk of your house (who no doubt would have merited a continuance of favor) being dead; It becomes necessary on the ensuing session to appoint some other person to that post; I therefore tender my service, and promise a due and prompt discharge of official functions, as far as can be effected by the most unremitted assiduity and attention.

JOHN ARCHER ROBERTSON.

Richmond, 10th July, 1802. (2)

To the Public.

THE subscriber intends leaving this state for some time; the public are therefore notified, that Mr. MATHEW CHEATHAM, of Chesterfield, is appointed my attorney in fact, and will transact all my business during my absence.

DANIEL GORDON.

Manchester, July 26th, 1802. [tf]

BY order of a Board of the Directors of the Manchester Turnpike Company, I hereby notify the Share-holders of the said company, that they are requested to meet at Mr. Brooks's tavern in Manchester, the 30th day of August next, to supply a vacancy in the Directory.

DANIEL BEASLEY, Secretary.

July 26, 1802. [10t]

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, on the 7th day of August next, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, in pursuance of a deed of trust from Peter M. Carey to Cornelius Buck and Henry L. Biscoe, in order to secure the payment of a certain sum of money due the late Thomas Gibson of Prince Edward, and the expenses attending the execution of the trust,

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF

LAND,

Lying about twelve miles above Manchester. [eotds]

Cornelius Buck, Henry L. Biscoe, } Trustees.

July 6, 1802.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, Monday October 5th, 1801.

BETWEEN

William Duval, Plaintiff,

AND

John Powell, and William B. Giles, and Frances Tabb, Admr. and Admrx. of John Tabb, and ——— Heirs and devisees of the said John, Defendants.

THE defendant John Powell, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff, *It is ordered*, that the defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy,
Teste,

P. TINSLEY, c. c.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 19, 1802.

DEBATE

On the bill received from the Senate, entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the United States."

(Mr. Bayard in continuation.)

The circuit is the principal court of civil and criminal business; the defects of this court were therefore most generally and sensibly felt. The high characters of the judges at first brought suiters into the courts, but the business was gradually declining, though causes belonging to the jurisdiction of the courts were multiplying. The continual oscillation of the court baffled all conjecture as to the correct course of the proceeding or the event of a cause. The law ceased to be a science. To advise your client it was less important to be skilled in the books than to be acquainted with the character of the judge who was to preside. When the term approached, the enquiry was, what judge were we to have? What is his character as a lawyer? Is he acquainted with chancery law? Is he a strict common lawyer? Is he a special pleader?

When the character of the judge was ascertained; gentlemen would then, considering the nature of their causes, determine whether it was more advisable to use means to postpone or to bring them to a hearing.

The talents of the judges rather encrease the evil, than afford a corrective for the vicious constitution of these courts. They had not drawn their knowledge from the same sources: Their systems were different, and hence the character of the court more essentially changed at each successive term. These difficulties and embarrassmets banished suitors from the court, and without more than a common motive, recourse was seldom had to the federal tribunals.

I have ever considered it also, as a defect in this court, that it was composed of judges of the highest and lowest grades. This, sir, was an unnatural association; the members of the court stood on ground too unequal, to allow the firm assertion of his opinion to the district judge. Instead of being elevated, he felt himself degraded by a seat upon the bench of this court. In the district court he was every thing, in the circuit court he was nothing. Sometimes he was obliged to leave his seat while his associate reviewed the judgment which he had given in the court below. In all cases he was sensible that the sentences in the court in which he was, were subject to the revision and control of a superior jurisdiction, where he had no influence, but the authority of which was shared by the judge with whom he was acting. No doubt in some instances the district judge was an efficient member of the court, but this never arose from the nature of the system, but from the personal character of the man. I have yet, Mr. Chairman, another fault to find with the ancient establishment of the circuit courts. They consisted only of two judges, and sometimes of one. The number was too small, considering the extent and importance of the jurisdiction of the court. Will you remember, sir, that they hold the power of life and death, without appeal. That their judgements were final over sums of 2000 dollars, and their original jurisdiction restrained by no limits of value, and that this was the court to which appeals were carried from the district court.

I have often heard, sir, that in a multitude of council, there was wisdom, and if the converse of the maxim be equally true, this court must have been very deficient. When we saw a single judge reversing the judgement of the district court, the objection was most striking, but the court never had the weight which it ought to have possessed and would have enjoyed had it been composed of more members.

But two judges belonging to the court an inconvenience was sometimes felt from a division of their opinions. And this inconvenience was but poorly obviated by the provision of the law that in such cases, the cause should be continued to the succeeding term, and receive its decision from the opinion of the judge who should then preside.

I do not pretend, Mr. Chairman, to have enumerated all the defects, which belonged to the former judicial system. But I trust those which I have pointed out, in the minds of candid men, will justify the attempt of the legislature to revise that system, and to make a fairer experiment of that part of the plan of our constitution which regards the judicial power. The defects, sir, to which I have alluded, had been a long time felt and often spoken of. Remedies have frequently been proposed. I have known the subject brought forward in congress agitated in private, ever since I have had the honor of a seat upon this floor. I believe, sir, a great and just deference for the author of the ancient scheme, prevented any innovation upon its material principles. There was no gentleman, who felt that deference more than myself, nor should I have ever hazarded a change upon speculative opinion. But practice had discovered defects which might well escape the most discerning mind in planning the theory. The original system could not be more than experiment; it was built upon no experience. It was the first application of principles to a new state of things. The first judicial law displays great ability, and it is no disparagement of the author, to say its plan is not perfect.

I know, sir, that some have said, and perhaps not a few have believed, that the new system was introduced not so much with a view to its improvement of the old as to the places which it provided for, the friends of the administration.—— This is a calumny so notoriously false, and so humble as not to require nor deserve an answer upon this floor. It cannot be supposed that the paltry object of providing for sixteen unknown men could have ever offered an inducement to a great party, basely to violate their duty; meanly to encroach their character, and foolishly to forego all future hopes.

I now come, Mr. Chairman, to examine the changes which were made by the late law. This subject has not been correctly understood. It has every where been erroneously represented. I have heard much said about the additional courts created by the act of last session. I perceive them spoken of in the President's message. In the face of this high authority, I undertake to state, that no additional court was established by that law. Under the former system there was one supreme court, and there is but one now. There were seventeen district courts, and there are no more now. There was a circuit court held in each district, and such is the case at present, some of the district judges are directed to hold their courts at new places, but there is still in each district but one district court. What, sir, has been done? The unnatural alliance between the supreme and district courts has been severed, but the jurisdiction of both of those courts remains untouched. The power or authority of neither of them has been augmented or diminished.—The jurisdiction of the circuit court has been extended to the cognizance of debts of 400 dollars, and this is the only material change in the power of that court. The chief operation of the late law is a new organization of the circuit courts. To avoid the evils of the former plan, it became necessary to create a new corps of judges. It was considered that the supreme court ought to be stationary and to have no connection with the judges over whose sentences they had an appellate jurisdiction.

To have formed a circuit court of the district judges, would have allowed no court of appeal from the district court, except the supreme court, which would have been attended with great inconvenience. But this scheme was opposed by a still greater difficulty. In many districts the duties of the judge require a daily attention. In all of them business of great importance may on unexpected occurrences require his presence.

This plan was thought of; it was well examined and finally rejected, in consequence of strong objections to which it was liable. Nothing therefore remained, but to compose the circuit court out of judges distinct from those of the other courts. Admitting the propriety of excluding from this court the judges of the supreme and district courts, I think the late congress cannot be accused of any wanton expense nor even of a neglect of economy in the new establishment. The extensive country has been divided into six circuits, and three judges appointed for each circuit. Most of the judges have twice a year to attend a court in three states, and there is not one of them who has to travel farther, and who in time will not have more labor to perform, than any judge of the state courts. When we call to mind, that the jurisdiction of this court reaches the life of the citizen, and that in civil cases its judgements are final to a large amount; certainly it will not be said that it ought to have been composed of less than three judges. One was surely not enough, and if it had been doubtful whether two were not sufficient, the inconvenience, which would have frequently arisen from an equal division of opinion, justifies the provision which secures a determination in all cases.

It was additionally very material to place on the bench of this court, a judge from each state, as the court was in general bound to conform to the law and the practice of the several states.

I trust, sir, the committee are satisfied that the number of judges which compose the circuit court is not too great, and that the legislature would have been extremely culpable, to have committed the high powers of this court to fewer hands. I

it is now asked if the compensation allowed to these judges is extravagant. It is little more than half the allowance made to the judges of the supreme court. It is but a small proportion of the ordinary practice of those gentlemen of the bar, who are fit, and to whom we ought to look to fill the places.—You have given a salary of 2000 dollars. The puisne judges of Pennsylvania, I believe, have more. When you deduct the expenses of the office, you will leave but a moderate compensation for service, but a scanty provision for a family. When, Mr. Chairman, gentlemen coolly consider the amendments of the late law, I flatter myself their candour will at least admit that the present modification was fairly designed to meet and remedy the evils of the old system.

The supreme court has been rendered stationary. Men of age, of learning, and of experience, are now capable *of holding* a seat on the bench; they have time to mature their opinions in causes on which they are called to decide, and they have leisure to devote to their books, and to augment their store of knowledge. It was our hope by the present establishment of the court, to render it the future pride, and honor, and safety of the nation. It is this tribunal which must stamp abroad the judicial character of our country. It is here, that ambassadors and foreign agents resort for justice, and it belongs to this high court to decide finally, not only on controversies of unlimited value between individuals, and on the more important collision of state pretensions, but also upon the validity of the laws of the states, and of this government. Will it be contended that such great trust ought to be reposed in feeble or incapable hands. It has been asserted that this court will not have business to employ it. The assertion is supported neither by what is past, nor by what is likely to happen. During the present session of Congress at their last term the court was fully employed for two weeks in the daily hearing of causes. But its business must increase. There is no longer that restraint upon appeals from the circuit court, which was imposed by the authority of the judge of the court to which the appeal was to be carried; no longer will the apprehension of a secret unavoidable bias in favor of the decision of a number of their own body, shake the confidence of a suitor, in restoring to this court, who thinks that justice has not been done to him in the court below. The progressive encrease of the wealth and population of the country, will unavoidably swell the business of the court. But there is a more certain and unfailing source of employment, which will arise in the appeals from the courts of the national territory. From the courts of original cognizance in this territory, it affords the only appellate jurisdiction. If gentlemen will look to the state of property of a vast amount in this city, they must be satisfied that the supreme court will have enough to do for the money which is paid them.

(To be continued.)

PLAISTER OF PARIS.

The following observations on this valuable manure, are extracted from a treatise written on the use of Plaister, when applied as a manure, by Judge PETERS, of Pennsylvania, and published at the request of Gen. WASHINGTON.

I sow clover with spring grain generally, and scatter plaister on the clover and grain; but doubt its effects on the grain as a top dressing. I often sow clover seed with plaister on buck-wheat. Clover seed sown on flax, answers well. The plaister has a great effect on both these plants.

The lot on which I first strewed plaister, twenty-five years ago, has not been ploughed during that period. I have twice given it about half a top dressing of stable dung. I have repeated the plaister three or four times, three, four and six bushels to the acre, at intervals of three, four and five years. I should have preferred ploughing, had it been convenient, as in the second crops, I am often tormented with Indian grass and weeds. But the ground is on a part of my farm where the hay and plaister are more useful to me than any other crops. After dressing with dung, I have left a part unplaistered, to compare it with the rest; and always perceived a striking inferiority where the plaister was no strewed. I once repeated the plaister on a part of it, without previously dunging, after it had been mowed several years, from the time it was first plaistered. The plaister seemed to have no effect. But on applying a slight dressing of dung the next year, this part was equally good with the rest. This lot is now in excellent common grass, intermixed with red and white clover, and some blue grass—part of it much layed owing to the wet season.

I have from this and many other occurrences, long been of opinion, that the plaister must come in contract with some animal or vegetable manures, or putrified substances to give it its proper efficacy. And when so connected, a small quantity of such manures or substances, will give it activity. The auxiliaries necessary to draw forth the powers of plaister, are within the reach of every farmer, of common industry and moderate capacity. The first application, without other assistance than that it finds in the earth from the decayed and decaying roots, and other vegetable substances, will throw him up for age, and enable him to increase his stok. The more stock the more animal manure for summer or winter crops, preparatory to the repetition of plaister, which clover in the green manures only cost the seed which produces them. With these auxiliaries, I am satisfied, by actual & long experience, that the gypsum may be repeated as safely, and with more benefit & less expense, than can any other manure, *on soils suitable for its application*—a circumstance which ought always to be kept in view.

In fine, I continue, after long and various experiments in the free and extensive use of plaister. I have been often disappointed in the expected results of my numerous applications of this generally powerful, some times fugacious, and frequently ungovernable stimulant. But I have been successful in the far greater proportion of my practice and experiments.

Late foreign Intelligence.

[By the Confidence from Liverpool at Boston]

FRENCH TRIBUNATE—May 8.

Observations against the establishment of a Legion of Honor.

Savoy-Rollin attacked the plan as contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution. "A free state contains only magistrates and citizens—Those who wish to defend the plan rely on the 87th article of the constitution; which declares, that national recompences shall be given to those warriors who shall have rendered conspicuous services in fighting for the republic. I only see in that a promise of granting to our brave soldiers individual recompence; but to discover, in this article, an order of chivalry, a privileged corps, one must forget our language and our constitution.

"The people ought not to tolerate a body bound by oaths, and more powerful than the people, to undertake the defence of the constitution. The people should be subordinate only to their Magistrates, and those Magistrates are designated by the constitution.

"Tribunes, to accept a Legion of Honor, is to accept of a Patrician Order! It is the introduction of an hereditary and military Noblesse into the republic.

"After twelve years of frightful calamities, which the genius of France (guided by one of those extraordinary men who are necessary to finish revolutions) has surmounted, to accept of such an institution, armed with power and privileges, would be to go back to the point from which we set out. What do I say? It is going back to those barbarous ages that gave birth to the feudal system, which began with war horses, fine coats of armour, and festivals, but which ended with enslaving of Europe for eight centuries.

"Such is the case now in Russia and in Turkey, where the condition of the citizen or subject is subordinate to the class of soldiers. In a free state, the civil officer ought to have the first place.

"It will be quite different in the Legion of Honor, and will it not be shameful, that an officer, who shall have carried a redoubt at the point of the sword, should have a higher rank than Montesquieu, the author of the immortal work "The spirit of Laws?"

"For many ages our Kings even did not dare to trust the defence of their states to knights errant or to orders of chivalry. Why this exclusive denomination of Legion of Honor, as if honor was an exclusive privilege? Honor is not given, it is acquired. Often those to whom it is given have not deserved it, and those have deserved it to whom it has not been given. Besides one of the dispositions of the plan postpones the execution till the 1st Vendemiare, year 13. I do not see why the sanction of it should not be postponed for the same term, I vote its rejection."—This speech was ordered to be printed.

Chauvelin opposed the plan that was now presented; and thought that both the authors and defenders of it had very widely departed from the object they declared.—Without doubt it is incumbent on us to discharge the great debt of national gratitude to our brave warriors; we must confirm what has been already decreed, and other rewards of a new, honorable, and distinguished nature. But can it be necessary to incorporate civil fuctionaries in an organization altogether military?—In the ancient republics, military exploits have been often rewarded by civil distinctions; a crown of laurel or of oak leaves adorned alike the head of the warrior and the magistrate, the poet and the artist; but this will be the first time that heroism in civil offices is to be repaid by military honors, that are nothing in the eyes of reason, if not gained in battle. If the oath required of this corps was necessary for the security of our rights, it should be taken by the army in general, and by all Frenchmen. If it be superfluous, it can only tend to call in question that equality which the laws consecrate, which is dear to all Frenchmen, which was introduced by our manners for half a century past, and which was rather acknowledged than required in 1789. Such a corporation as this would partake of the vices of Noblesse, on account of the distinction conferred upon it; it would, like the clergy, possess itself of estates in the mort main, and would, like them continue a separate order in the state. The authors of the plan represented this institution as a useful intermediary between the power of the government and the public opinion; such doctrine is altogether unconstitutional: in a representative government the constituted authorities are the only intermediaries between the government and the people. In France, it is the Tribunate, the Senate, and the Legislative Body that are the constitutional intermediaries. In order to pay the great debt of national gratitude, it may be necessary to strike out a new coin, but this coin, however, should not be struck at the expense of the French troops. He voted for rejecting it.

NEW-YORK, July 22.

Mr. Coleman, (Editor of the Evening Post) with his usual freedom, asserted in the Evening Post of yesterday, that the "View of the political conduct of Mr. Burr, is written by Mr. De Witt Clinton, Mr. Wortman, Mr. Richard Riker, and one of the editors of this paper." The public may rest assured, and we assert in the most positive terms, that not a *single line* of the "View" was written by *any of the three first named gentlemen*. It was written by *one man*. As to the editor alluded to, he feels no disposition to gratify Mr. Coleman either way.

(American Citizen.)

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

The Captain of an American vessel arrived at New-York from Gibraltar, has given an account of the engagement between two Algerine Cruisers and a Portuguese frigate. The force of the Algerines was a frigate of 32 guns (the same which was presented by the American government to the Dey) and a zebec; the number of their crews was about 700 men. The Portuguese was a frigate of 44 guns and 300 men. The Algerines commenced the attack, by immediately attempting to board their enemy, but were unsuccessful at their first onset; the action then became warm and bloody, both parties fighting with great fury, until all the Portuguese officers, except one midshipman, were killed or wounded, and the seamen shamefully left their quarters, when the ship struck her colours, after an action of three hours.—The Captain (who was a Frenchman) was killed early in the action. The prize was carried into Algeziras.

One hundred and forty passengers have arrived at New-Castle in the ship Warren, from Belfast.

Fifty two passengers have arrived at New-York in the ship Fair American from London.

The ship Enterprize, Cumming, from Ireland *full of passengers*, has arrived at quarantine New-York.

One hundred and seventy nine passengers have arrived at New-York in the ship Enterprize, from Londonderry.

July 21.

The promised pamphlet, entitled "*A "View of the political conduct of AARON "BURR, Esq. &c. by the author of the Nar-"rative*" has appeared and is now for sale at the Aurora office.—Upon its merits we do not wish to anticipate the judgment of the public, but it is certainly entitled to the earnest consideration of every person who wishes to obtain full views of political transactions, upon which the interests and safety of the country were for a while suspended. *(Aurora.)*

July 24.

The following is the communication of the Board of Health to his Excellency the Governor:

HEALTH-OFFICE,

July 22d, 1802.

SIR,

I have the honor to announce to your excellency, that by the report of our committee of this morning, the fever which lately appeared in the vicinity of Vine-street has entirely subsided, and think myself warranted in saying that the city and liberties enjoy as much health, at this moment, as at any former period and that bills of health will be issued from this office as heretofore.

With the highest respect & consideration,
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
CORNELIUS COMEGYS, President.

His Excellency the Governor.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 26.

OF BONAPARTE.

The French papers are as full of anecdotes of Bonaparte, as ever they were during the ancient *regime* of the *Grand Monarques*. A deputation of 102 members of the Legislative Body, was lately introduced to an audience; to express concurrence of the Legislature individually, in the testimony of national gratitude exhibited in the vote to elect him Consul for life; and of their conviction that the public gratitude would soon be declared.—*Bonaparte*, in his reply, said: "Let the people manifest their will in all its freedom—in all its independence—it shall be obeyed.—Whatever may be my destiny, whether Consul or private Citizen—I shall exist only for the grandeur and happiness of *France*."

ALEXANDRIA, July 27.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Gentleman in Bourdeaux to his friend in Boston, dated June 2.

"Politics, which for so many years, has agitated the minds of our citizens, and which to judge from your Newspapers, still distract those of yours, have subsided, and people begin to believe, that on the whole, as much real happiness may be felt, in being governed as in governing; *we therefore, have at last, awarded our Consul, all he has asked for; and every one thus far, is contented.*"

LYNCHBURG July 21.

For the FARMERS.

IN the county of Bedford, two Farmers under the Blue Ridge, made a comparison of the produce of one grain of rye, from the present crop, one cultivated mountain the other low land.

Mountain Farmer—One grain produced 2507, weighing 2 Oz. 17 Dwt. 11 Grs.

Low Land Farmer—One grain produced 50 heads, 3820 grains, weighing 2 Oz. 18 Dwt. 6 Grs. 100 grains of the former weighed 2 Dwt. 7 Grs. Of the latter, 1 Dwt. 16 Grs.

The above experiment and comparison, was made in the presence of two respectable gentlemen, ready to assert the fact.

A Correspondent.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) July 9.

"This should teach us
"There's a Divinity that shapes our ends."
"Death loves a shining mark, a signal blow;
"A blow, which, while it executes, alarms
"And startles thousands with a single fall."

On Friday last, Miss ELIZA MARSHALL, only daughter of Humphrey Marshall, Esq. was unfortunately killed by lightning. We understand she was in the portico leaning against one of the posts—the lightning struck the end of the house, was conducted down the post against which she rested, and communicated to her breast—She instantly expired. In miss M. were united all the virtues and accomplishments that could endear her to her friends and relations, who have to deplore their loss.

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1802.

The "View of the Political conduct of Mr. Burr," just published contains the following statement:

"Mr. Burr, while in the city of New-York, carried on a secret negociation with the heads of the federal party at Washington, with a view to his election as president of the United states. A person was authorised by them to confer with him on the subject, who accordingly did so. Mr. Burr assented to the propositions of the negociator, and referred him to his confidential friend to complete the negociation. Mr. Burr stated that after the first vote taken in the house of representatives, N. York and Tennessee would give in to the federalists!

"The result of this negociation was immediately carried to the federal members at Washington, where congress were then in session.

"But we have authority in addition to that already mentioned for proclaiming to the world the unparalleled treachery of Mr. Burr. We are authorised to state upon the veracity of two grave and respectable clergymen in this city, that Mr. Burr conferred with a person deputed by the federalists, to negociate with him the terms on which they proposed to elect him President of the United States! It is added that Mr. Burr assented to their propositions, and entered fully into their views."

From a BALTIMORE PAPER.

AGRICULTURAL.

An easy method to preserve wheat from the weavel.

As you stack wheat, on every two or three layers of sheaves, spread some elder leaves and branches. This was communicated to me by a farmer who tried the experiment with success last year. The same informant adds, that he has read in history that the same remedy has been applied in Europe, when they had occasion to lay up seven years stores, &c. As the remedy is easy, it is to be hoped that farmers will avail themselves of the advantage. Exporters of flour from this state have nothing so much to fear—Inspectors ought to be guarded against this evil; no such flour ought to be suffered to leave the state—The credit our flour is to have abroad, depends upon the inspectors.

N. B. Lime applied as above will produce the same effect. A FARMER.

The French revolution has disappointed its partizans and its opposers; it has disappointed those who wish to see liberty established, as well as those who desired the restoration of the ancient regime. The authors of the revolution have bled in vain; the Brissots and the Mirabeaus, the Rolands and the Vergniauds, the Condorcets and the Lavoisiers, have perished with the cause which they supported. The rich harvest of their labours has been reserved for one man, and the despotism of the ancient monarchy has been changed for another, surrounded indeed with more glory, directed by greater talents, and wielded with more skill, but little less subversive of the rights and liberties of mankind, than that which preceded it.

The question "*Whether Bonaparte shall be Consul for life*," will of course be decided in the affirmative. The two legislative bodies have laid their congratulations at the feet of the chief consul; both of them varnish over their proceedings with the most fulsome flattery of Bonaparte, and attempt to conceal, under his laurels, the gashed and mangled carcase of the constitution. Yet we think we can discover in the address of the Tribunate, that that body has some fears and forebodings with respect to the step it has taken. They believe, "that Bonaparte has too grand and generous ideas ever to depart from those liberal principles that constituted the revolution and founded the republic"—they remind him that "the nation which called him to assume this high station is generous and free. He will respect, he will strengthen liberty, and he will do nothing unworthy of it.

"Invested with supreme power, he will use the authority delegated to him to render the people flourishing and happy. He will distinguish his *true* friends, who will speak their sentiments to him without disguise, from the flatterers who will seek to deceive him.

"He will be surrounded by men of property, who, *having brought about the revolution*, are interested in supporting it. He will feel that it is his interest, as it will constitute his glory, to preserve in the authorities, whose office is to concur with him in the formation of the laws of the state, the dignity, the force, and the independence which the legislators of a great people ought to possess."

The allusion to those who have brought about the revolution seems to be a hint to the chief consul not to permit the returned emigrants to acquire any influence over him; and the last paragraph we have quoted, may have been dictated by an apprehension that the establishment of Bonaparte for life may produce some change with respect to the two legislative assemblies.

"The public mind is perfectly tranquil," says the Paris papers, but their authority in speaking of the state of parties in France is of no value. Private letters from intelligent persons draw a very different picture. They state that some of Bonaparte's brethren in arms do not see with an approving eye this extension of his power. They do not acknowledge that it was quite for the accomplishment of this object that they fought, and so many thousands fell; and though the rumor of several of these generals having been ordered to quit Paris appears to be unfounded, yet we are induced to believe that the germ of discontent exists amongst them. Of this power of banishing persons from Paris, and even from France, we have often determined to express our opinion. We know not by what article in the constitution the government is authorised to exercise it. Our readers recollect the intelligence published some time ago, and never contradicted, that a man of talents Dupaty, was sent off from Paris at a moment's notice, to some foreign settlement, it was said, St. Domingo, for having been the author of a play, containing passages which part of the audience applied in a particular manner. What difference is there between this mode of conduct, and those old *Lettres de Cachet*, to destroy which was one of the great objects of the revolution?—But to return from this digression: many persons are of opinion that Bonaparte ought to have waited until the expiration of the period for which he was elected before he adopted the present measure. He was once compared in a numerous assembly to Washington. "Stop" said an old officer, "stop until he has resigned his power—we will then compare them." The old officer was right. This last act of Bonaparte's has destroyed the comparison forever. To rank with Washington the good, the gallant, and the great, he can expect no longer.

(London Courier, of May 13.)

FROM THE BOSTON CHONICLE.

NEAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Is either *above* or *below* the standard of public opinion—time will show which.

He is acknowledged to be the greatest soldier, officer, engineer, mathematician and statesman in Europe.—He has never fought a battle, which he has not won. He has never made a treaty, which has not humbled his adversary, and advanced his own credit with that of the nation whose affairs he directs.—Nor has he proposed a single scheme of public utility, which has not finally succeeded. He is also an orator, a fine writer, a virtuosi, chemist and legislator. He seems as if he had eclipsed all his cotemporaries; and as if kings and emperors were lost in the effulgence of his glory. He has fought with the greatest generals and firmest troops in the world. The names of these generals are already forgotten, or are only remembered to illustrate his fame. Their troops have been broken, scattered and annihilated. He has been twice in sight of Vienna. Germany, invulnerable even to the Romans, has been pierced by a thousand wounds in a thousand points, by the persevering, irresistable courage of the Republican soldiery, led on by this favorite child of victory—"an obscure, self created Corsican." He has negociated with the most subtle and accomplished veterans in diplomacy, and of the *old school*, yet it is not even pretended that in the cabinet he has not improved every military event to the greatest possible advantage. If his life were measured by his great actions, he has already infinitely transcended those narrow limits which the infirmities of nature have prescribed to his moral or physical existence—and strange to say, this soldier, general, statesman and legislator is no more than thirty-two years of age!

What is there wanting to finish his portrait? Only that common sense and common honesty should constitute the great work of his other qualifications; and he will be hailed by future generations as a phenomenon in nature, which has never been equalled and perhaps never can be surpassed in any age or country. It is his ambition to make the French Republic as great in arts as in arms—to give a new code of laws, civil and commercial, together with a new system of education, and to annihilate faction, by raising a national spirit and character to the level

New Publications

JUST RECEIVED AT S. PLEASANTS' PRINTING-OFFICE AND BOOK-STORE.

THE SUPPRESSED HISTORY
Of the Administration of John Adams, late President of the United States, by John Wood——Also, a separate pamphlet, containing a Narrative of the suppression by Mr. Burr.

Secret Memoirs of the Court of Petersburgh; particularly towards the end of the reign of Catharine II. and the commencement of that of Paul I—forming a description of the manners of Petersburgh at the close of the 18th century, &c. with remarks on the education of the Grand Dukes, and the manners of the Ladies, and the religion of the people.

Antenor's Travels in Greece and Asia: including some account of Egypt, 3 vols.

Voyage from Montreal, on the river St. Laurence, thru' the Continent of North-America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans: with an account of the rise, progress and present state of the Fur Trade of that country—illustrated with a map—by Alexander Mackenzie, Esquire.

Guthrie's Geographical Grammar—the 19th edition (1801) corrected and considerably enlarged.

Brydone's Tour thro' Sicily and Malta

Constitutions of the United States, according to the latest amendments—to which are prefixed, the declaration of Independence, and the Federal Constitution, with the amendments.

Life of Bonaparte, first Consul of France from his birth to the peace of Luneville—to which is added, an account of his remarkable actions, replies, speeches, and traits of character——and anecdotes of his different campaigns—with a portrait.

Gessner's Idyls

Morse's Geography abridged

Goldsmith's Rome

———— Greece

She Lives in Hopes—a Novel—by Miss Hatfield.

Tears and Smiles—by Peter Pindar—(the ladies edition)

The Minstrel; or Progress of Genius—by Doct. Beattie.

—ALSO—

30 dozen Dilworth's, and 25 ditto Columbian spelling books,——A large parcel of WRITING PAPER of different qualities and sizes, from 16s. to 48s. per ream——a fresh supply of BLANK BOOKS, and a large supply of CHAP BOOKS.

June 30.

TO RENT,

A Commodious House,

"Hard to be gained, and easy to be lost."

AMBITION causes a secret riot in the soul, which occasions a perplexity of thought, and catches at an imaginary good which always eludes its grasp.—The desire of fame is so much ingrafted in our nature, that we have no one faculty of the mind or organ of the body which does not relish it, although it is an object of desire which is placed out of the possibility of fruition.—For there is no ambitious man who is in the height of his reputation, that is not aspiring to accumulate to his honor. His desire of fame causes him to view with a jealous eye, the man who was once his inferior overtaking him in the paths of honor and preferment, and induces him to set to work every art which malignity can devise, to reduce him to his pristine state, as he thinks his accumulation of merit is a detraction from his. The man whose virtue and talents have elevated him in society is not suffered to remain unmolested in that easy state which conscious rectitude never fails to inspire.—The ambitious mind views with suspicious desire the honor which the worthy man receives, and the high estimation in which he is held by the community, and anticipates with feelings rendered callous by a long course of adherence to this passion, the success of his exertions, aided by every thing which the darkest malevolence can contrive, to wrest from the worthy citizen that portion of respect which he justly merits—He propagates his ill-natured discoveries with a secret pride, and applauds himself for the singularity and acuteness of his judgment, and hopes by the demolition of the honor of the respectable man, to add to his. Vain hope! Why wilt thou suffer this deluded mortal to pass with impunity? Why not expose him to the eyes of the world, that he may receive that contempt and abhorrence which he merits?—

SHAKESPEAR has nobly touched this vice, when he says,

Who steals my purse steals Trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and hath been slave to thousands:
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that WHICH NOT ENRICHES HIM,
But MAKES ME POOR INDEED.

Thus far I think I have exposed the vicious effects of AMBITION in the male, and think it necessary to notice its progress with the female sex. It is rarely the case that you will hear one woman agree that another is handsome, or praise her accomplishments. There is nothing that will sooner incur her displeasure, than to expatiate on the charms of her female rival.—But, on the contrary, condemn her beauty, and you will see with what avidity she

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscribers, at Capt. Wm. Meredith's Tavern, Cumberland county, (Virginia) on the 24th inst. two likely negro fellows, (to wit,)

BILLY,

Purchased of Capt. Miller, Saint Mary's county, (Maryland,) about the 20th May last, and probably may wish to make his escape back; he is about six feet two inches high, 21 years old, rather of a yellowish complexion, a large nose, but very flat and low between the eyes, long hair which he generally keeps combed back, a little bow-legged, bold countenance, and generally very polite——He is an exceeding good dancer and has a very good turn to mimick, both of which amusements he is very apt to indulge himself in when noticed by white persons. He wore away a blue sailor's jacket, striped cotton overalls, a linen shirt and a pair of coarse shoes.

The other named

RALPH,

Purchased of Mr. Joshua Millard, of the above mentioned state and county, near Leonard Town; he is about five feet ten inches high, remarkably well made, about 25 years old, thick lips, the upper of which turns up very much when he smiles; he is very polite in his address and plays exceedingly well on the violin; his clothes were when he went away, a sailor's short striped coat, a brown cloth surtout, linen overalls, white cloth waistcoat and breeches. They are both artful and cunning and no doubt will change their names and endeavour to get on board some vessel, or go into some of the northern states, in case they should not return to the place where they were purchased.—All masters of vessels are hereby forwarned harbouring said run-aways, or taking them out of the state at their peril. The above reward, with reasonable expenses, will be paid to any person apprehending and securing them in any jail in this state, and giving six weeks notice in the Virginia Argus, of the place where they are lodged, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them.

ROBERT WALTON,
JOHN HUGHES.

24th June, 1802.]6m]

F. Rabineau,

LIMNER,

Respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of the town of Richmond and its vicinities, that he takes LIKENESSES in MINIATURE—also DEVICES with NATURAL HAIR. He will pay strict attention to those who will please to employ him. They will please to leave their names at Mr. Richardson's, where his work also can be seen.

Beware of a couple of Desperate Assassins.

A Couple of desperadoes are traversing the country, and are making dreadful havoc of the property and lives of old and young. They have already slain more of the inhabitants than were slain in battles and perished in prison ships, during the American war: and, at the same time, they have wasted more substance than would pay the whole national debt. Their strength is invincible. Their method of attack is to strike people on the head, then instantly they trip up their heels, pick their pockets, and continue their blows, on the head, till they have quite beat out their brains. Though they infest public houses chiefly, they are also often found lurking in the closets of private houses, in the work-shops af mechanics and in the fields of farmers. In some instances, whole families have fallen victims to these murderers:—nay whole towns have been ravaged and ruined by them. One poor man *hereabouts*, that had formerly been an industrious thriving mechanic, has very lately been murdered by them in a manner too shocking to relate: and there are several others in the vicinity, who have been daily attacked by them, robbed of their money, smitten on the brain pan, knocked down, and in all respects so violently handled that an alarming stupor has succeeded, and they are already brought to death's door. In a word, the country is in danger from a couple of outlandish miscreants who mock at reason, trample upon the precions rights of man, and equally bid defiance both to law and gospel.

The name of those two ruffians are RUM and BRANDY.

On Thursday the 22d inst. departed this life, in Williamsburg, after a short but severe illness, Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON HOOMES, second son of Col. JOHN HOOMES of the Bowling-Green, in the 23d year of his age. A disconsolate widow bemoans the loss of an affectionate husband; an infant son is deprived of a fond and loving father; and a numerous and respectable acquaintance, while they are emulous of those distinguished virtues which rendered him an ornament to society, lament that early decree, which nipt in its bloom so much real worth.

AN ADDRESS

TO ALL TRUE AND REAL FRIENDS TO THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

WHEREAS a great clamour or outcry is of late made by some persons who are not friendly to the Baptist profession, saying that through the familiarity and kindness shown by the Baptists to the black people, it is said is the cause of the insurrections, or disturbance that has ta-

Fashionable Dresses.

M. SMITH,
MANTUA-MAKER, FROM LONDON,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Richmond, Manchester and their vicinities, that she has imported a number of the newest and most approved London fashionable *PATTERNS*.—Also, a few *LACE CLOAKS*, ditto *VEILS*, Ladies' *SHOES*, &c. all of a very superior quality, which are now open for their inspection at M. PREPOE's, Milliner, in the Main-street.

N. B. *DRESSES* made at the shortest notice in the first stile of elegance.

For Sale.

On Thursday the fifth day of August next, *WILL BE SOLD*,
at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, for ready money at public Auction,

THE TENEMENT

at present occupied by Prosser and Moncure and Shiphard and Bendle, which was conveyed to us by deed of trust on the fifth day of June, 1795, by Reuben Coutts, to secure the payment to Edward Garland, the sum of five hundred and forty pounds, with interest thereon from the fifth day of June, 1802, together with the charges of sale, the expense of recording the deed of trust, and all other necessary charges.

WM: DABNEY,
WM: AUSTIN.

June 23, 1802. (tds)

THE subscriber being desirous to remove to the state of Tennessee, will sell that valuable

Tract of LAND,

Whereon he now lives, lying on Twittie's Creek in Charlotte county, containing about 1300 acres. It borders on the Creek about two miles, into which runs four branches in parallel directions, nearly equally distant from each other; on each of these branches are several very excellent springs of good water; there is on the tract, (I suppose) near three hundred acres of low grounds, including a great deal of excellent meadow land, good orchards of all kinds of fruit trees, particularly an Apple orchard of about two hundred trees, mostly Hughes Crabs, that seldom or never fail bearing: The houses are, a good dwelling house, three rooms below and three above stairs, with two brick chimnies and four fire places, with an excellent cellar under the whole, divided into two rooms, a work house of two rooms with a kitchen under it walled with brick, a good brick chimney, with fire places in each room, Meat house, Dairy, two Lumber houses, &c. &c. all in good repair, and covered with featheredge plank. This tract of land might be conveniently divided into two se-

JOHN ARCHER ROBERTSON,

THROUGH the medium of this paper, informs the public that he has removed to this city to reside, and intends to practise law in the following courts, viz. the court of Appeals, High court of Chancery for Richmond district, District court for the same, Federal circuit and district courts, the county courts of Henrico, Chesterfield and Amelia, and the Hustings court of Richmond: A strict and steady attention to all business confided to him, is promised, and collections made, when required, on the usual commission.

His attendance on the above courts will be regular, and his efforts unremitted to give every satisfaction.

Conveyancing executed in a fair hand and the most technical forms, at a short notice.

Letters of general credit, of recommendation and responsibility for a due execution of official duties, from gentlemen of great respectability and and pecuniary resources, can be exhibited if required.

Richmond, July 29, 1802. (2w)

For Sale,

A VALUABLE

Tract of Land,

IN Prince Edward county, lying on Sandy River and contains 713 1-2 acres; there are upwards of one hundred acres of low ground, a small part of which is to clear, and excellent meadows may be had with but little trouble and small expence. There is a good dwelling house with four rooms below and two above, and all necessary out houses. The plantation is under good fences, and in prime order for cropping. The land is well watered, as there are twelve or fifteen good springs on it. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed no person will purchase without first viewing the land, which will be shown by the subscriber, or Mr. JOHN NASH, living near it. If it is not sold privately before the sixth day of September next, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder. One half of the purchase money will be required when possession is given, which will be the first day of December next, and a credit of 12 months will be allowed for the other half, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid. MALE NEGROES from 14 to 36 years of age, will be taken in part payment at valuation, or TOBACCO inspected at Richmond, Manchester or Petersburg, at cash price.

OWEN HASKINS.

Prince Edward, July 21, 1802. (6w)

WANTED TO HIRE,
IMMEDIATELY,

Fifty Negro Men,

To work on the Manchester Turnpike road. Apply to Mr. *Daniel Beasly*, o Manchester, or to the Subscriber in Powhatan.

JAMES CLARKE.

May 5, 1802. (ewtf

MISS ROBBINS,

Lately From London, proposes to open in Richmond, a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of young Ladies. Her Education she flatters herself has been such as to render her adequate to the undertaking.

Those Young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be instructed in the *ENGLISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGES. WRITING AND ARITHMETIC*, WITH EVERY OTHER USEFUL AND POLITE ACCOMPLISHMENT.——Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requisite attention will be given to them.

The most approved masters for MUSIC, DANCING, &c. will be engaged.

Persons desirous of being further informed of the subscriber, are requested to apply to the *Rev. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. Wm. Hay, and Messrs. Marmaduke and Fisher.* [w tf]

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Buckingham county, about eight miles from the courthouse of said county,

A Red Heifer,

About three years old, marked with a crop and slit in each ear——Appraised to six dollars.

THOS: BLAKEY.

April 10th, 1802. (eo3tj)

FOR SALE,

The Tract of Land

Where I live in Charlotte county, containing between 1000 and 1100 acres, in the fork of Ash-Camp Creek, and Little-Roan-Oke river, binding on the river above a mile; about four miles, below the courthouse, having a sufficient of cleared land to work 8 or 10 hands to advantage, under good repair, with a very good dwelling house on it 30 by 36 feet, entirely new, as well as most of the out houses, for a genteel family. There are also on the tract two other separate framed dwelling houses with brick chimnies. It is well watered with good springs and branches, and has some very excellent meadow land, and within a mile of a good grist and saw mill. A good bargain may be had for ready money. To accommodate purchasers it may be divided conveniently. A further description might be deemed superfluous.

Memoirs of the rise, progress, situation, and character, of the Aldermen and other conspicuous personages of the Corporation and city of London.
Denman's Midwifery
Eulogies and Orations on the life and death of Gen. George Washington
European Magazine from January 1801, to April 1802
Ferguson's Astronomy
Lady's Museum, 7 vols. elegant
Locke on the Human Understanding
Murphy's life of David Garrick
Memoirs of Egypt—written in that country during the Campaigns of Gen. Bonaparte
Madam Roland's works, with a portrait
New Gazetteer of the Eastern Continent, By Jed. Morse and Elijah Parish
Public Characters of 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, & 1802
Rambaut on the French Revolution
Spirit of Despotism
St. Pierre's Studies of Nature
———— voyage to St. Domingo
————the Isle of France
St. Fond's Travels
Tarleton's Campaigns in North-America in 1780 and 1781, 4to

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
CAMPBELL & CLARK
WAS dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th instant. Those who have claims against that concern will please apply for payment to SAMUEL CLARK; and those indebted, are desired to make payment to him.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
SAMUEL CLARK.

SAMUEL CLARK
WILL carry on business in the House formerly occupied by Campbell & Clark.

He has on hand a good assortment of DRY GOODS, and is in expectation of his customary supplies, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for Cash, approved Notes, or Country Produce.

Richmond, July 27, 1802. [4w]

STRAYED OR STOLEN,
From Mr. Ellison's pasture, about ten days ago,

Two Horses,

One of them a bob tail bay horse, four feet eight inches high; the other a light chesnut sorrel, about four feet nine inches high, and a lengthy made horse, five years old. There is no white on either of the horse's except some white hairs, on the bay horse's shoulders. I will give 5 dollars to any person who will deliver them to Mr. T. White, in Richmond.

WILLIAM A. HALSEY.

July 1, 1802. [tf]

Mineralogy.

THE subscriber respectfully informs those persons it may concern, that he proposes remaining in or near Richmond for 3 or 4 weeks longer, and will during that time, examine land for Coal or any other Minerals, and assay the ores, for any gentleman who may wish it. The terms will be found moderate, and the information given, such as may be relied upon.

Being much out of town, a note left with the printer, or at Mr. Booker's Tavern, will meet due attention.

B. HENFREY,
Mineralogist.

N. B. Preparations are making for another EXHIBITION of the

New Light,

In a course of experiments which the patentee flatters himself, will meet general approbation, as they will prove the utility of the discovery. [tf]

BY Virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the fourth circuit, in the Eastern Virginia District bearing date the 10th day of December, 1801, wherein John Tyndall Ware, executor of William Jones, dec. who was surviving partner of Farrell and Jones, is plaintiff, & William Dandridge and Jane Dandridge, executor and executrix of Nathaniel West Dandridge, dec. William Macon, John Johnson and Robert Anderson, surviving trustees of the said Nathaniel West Dandridge, deceased, John Dandridge, Robert Dandridge and Nathaniel Dandridge, sons of the said Nathaniel West Dandridge, Patrick Henry and Dorothea his wife, Philip Payne and Elizabeth his wife, John Spotswood Moore and Ann Katharina his wife, Wood on Payne and Mary his wife, and Archer Payne, the said Dorothea, Elizabeth, Ann Katharina and Mary, daughters of the said Nathaniel West Dandridge, deceased, and devisees in his will, and ———— Dandridge, ———— of Alexander Spotswood Dandridge, defendants,

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, at the dwelling-house of Mr. William Pulliam, in Hanover county, on the 15th day of August next, the negroes mentioned in the deed on which the above mentioned decree is founded, if delivered,

FOUR THOUSAND,

Acres of Land,

Lying on Allen's Creek, in the parish of Saint Martin's, in the said county of Hanover—Also

FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY SIX ACRES,

Lying on Turkey Creek in the parish aforesaid,

A small bay mare,

About the same age of the horse, she is about four feet high, paces and canters, is remarkably small, and has roached mane and a bob tail.—I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said horse and mare to me in this City, or give such information so that I may get them again.

WILLIAM F. AST.

Richmond, 15th July, 1802.

Sales at Auction

WILL be sold by the subscribers, at their office, on Saturday the 31st instant, sundry articles of merchandize, the property of Wight and Harris, Bankrupts, by order and under the direction of Charles Spencer, Moses M. Myers and Neil M'Coull, commissioners of bankruptcy in the case of said Wight and Harris——Without reserve for CASH, viz.—

4 yards narrow Drab Cloth;
24 1-2 do. double milled do. do.
About 30 boxes brown Soap;
50 pair Shoes;
30 Dutch Blankets;
8 dozen worsted Hose;
3 do. cotton do.
1 piece cloth 9 yards;
1 do. Plains 18 do.
1 do. Frize 21 1-2 do.
1 do. do. 15 1-2 do.
1 do. Coating 25 do.
1 do. do. 21 do.
1 do. do. 18 1-2 do.
1 do. do. 17 1-2 do.
1 do. Plains 16 1-4 do.
1 do. do. 16 do.
1 do. do. 20 do.
1 do. do. 30 do.
1 do. do. 18 1-4 do.
2 do. Duffil 32 do.
3 do. Flannel
1 do. Coating 19 do.
1 do. blue cloth 33 do.
1 do. do. 18 do.
1 do. Duffil 13 1-2 do.
1 do. Cloth 3 1-2 do.
1 do. Grey mixed 16 1-4 do.
1 do. Olive 5 1-2 do.
1 do. Grey 2 do.
1 do. Superfine, about 16 do.

PROSSER & MONCURE, v. MR.

Richmond, July 27th, 1802.

point of glory, and by indiscriminately employing merit and talents without regard to party. What he has done is astonishing! what he may do, leaves the mind in uncertainty, suspended between hope and fear. He will not live in vain; he will become either the greatest blessing, or the greatest curse, to society. He will have no common *fate*. He will terminate his existence amidst the plaudits or execrations of mankind!

As one confirmation of what the Rev. Mr. *Baldwin* has said in his Election Sermon, respecting the existence of a project to divide the United States, we may add that Mr. *Sedgwick*, in his oration delivered at Stockbridge, the 5th of July this year, declared his opinion in favor of such a division, as the last resort of *Federalism*; alledging as the reason for it, that although New-England by herself, was pure, yet evil communications corrupt good morals. *(Boston Chronicle.)*

BONAPARTE—This wonderful man, was *once*, with us a great favorite. We looked on him as one of the most promising children of fortune, and one of the fairest candidates for a seat in the temple o. immortality. He excited our admiration as a powerful instrument in the hands of *Divine Providence*, to lead a great nation to victory, and thereby teach the despots of the old world the most important lesson of the superiority of the arms of freemen, over the *hired* engines of tyranny. We flattered ourselves of witnessing in this extraordinary man such an instance of the perfection of human nature, as like *Cincinnatus* or *Washington*, after conquering its enemies, and restoring peace, liberty and happiness to his country, to retire into the walks of private life until the exigencies of the state should again claim the exercise of his great talents. Such were the hopes in which we fondly indulged, of the man who has astonished the universe, and who may be justly said to have given law to the most powerful nations of the globe: but in those hopes we acknowledge ourselves deceived. We view in his conduct nothing but an ambition which will be prescribed by no limits this side the grave; which will admit of no bounds short of supreme and arbitrary power. We see him aiming to affix the manacles on the French nation, which he sought to strike off from the people of Europe; we see him seizing the moment of delusion and national infatuation, to establish himself a despot with ulimited and uncircumscribed power. His fate is certain, "justice though slow is sure" and unerring; and, the period, however far distant is certain, when he will meet that fate the sure reward of perfidy, intrigue and unwarrantable ambition. *(Balt. Amer.)*

FOR THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

ON AMBITION.

a Desire of fame by various ways is cried,

Near the market and adjoining the tenement now in the occupancy of Mr. Aylett Buckner—it is well calculated for a private family, with a good Kitchen and small Garden——Terms may be known on application to

JAMES RIND.

13th July, 1802. (tf)

Wm. & J. H. Foulhee

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the GENUINE matter of

COW-POCK,

Inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox, by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a House for the purpose.

If, however, any should prefer to be inoculated for the Small-Pox, they may apply. [tf]

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

AUSTIN & ANDERSON,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN.—All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business. All those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.

Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, 3d May, 1802. tf

TO LET,

A Small Tenement,

Containing three rooms, a Smoke-house, Kitchen, and sufficient Garden.——For therms enquire of

ENOCH SULLIVAN.

(3t)

Call's Reports

Are For Sale at this Printing-office.

Also—(JUST RECEIVED)

A very general assortment of

ENGLISH SCHOOL-BOOKS

will seize the opportunity, and what exertions she will make use of, to bring into ridicule every charm and every accomplishment which her rival may possess.—She cannot bear the thought of appearing less amiable than another;—she will therefore use her endeavours to derogate from the character of her rival, whether right or wrong, if she finds she does not excel her in beauty.——Reflect, my female readers, that the character of a woman is all she has to recommend her, and upon which rests the foundation of her future happiness.—Reflect, I say, and place yourself in the situation of a woman whom you have brought into disrepute by your unjust slander, and I am convinced that you will relinquish all your desire of preferment, sooner than make one of your own sex miserable.

That these observations may be of service, is the sincere wish of

SOCRATES.

George W. Custis, proprietor of a vast extent of lands, on the sea coast of this state, has published proposals for its settlement, for the purpose of erecting cotton plantations thereon.—The land is described as very productive, and the climate so mild as to vegetate at all seasons.—Persons disposed to enter into the speculation, are to apply to him in Alexandria.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

At Pontefract sessions, last week, the cloth-supervisors delivered in to the magistrates the account of the number of broad and narrow cloths milled in the West Riding, for the last twelve months, of which the following is an exact statement:—

BROAD CLOTHS.	*Pieces.*	*Yards.*
Milled last year,	285,851	9,263,966
this year,	264,082	8,699,242
Decreased,	21,769	564,724
NARROW CLOTHS.		
Milled last year,	169,262	6,014,420
this year,	137,231	4,833,534
Decreased,	32,031	1,180,868

NOTHING CREATED IN VAIN.

KILL NOT ONE FLY!

Flies are among our best friends at this season of the year. A living fly purifies the atmosphere by destroying putrefaction; but a dead one generates pestilential air. Let us instead of poison, set some nourishing food for them; and instead of darkening our rooms to drive them out, open our windows and invite them in. Give them plenty to eat on the sideboard, and they will not infest us at table. Furnish them with plenty of paper-net-work to lodge in, and they will never spoil our furniture. HEALTH.

(Phil. Pap)

FROM THE BALANCE.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

For the benefit of the Distributees of the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN TABB,

Will be Sold,

SEVERAL VALUABLE

Houses and Lots,

In the Town of Manchester.

Any persons disposed to purchase are requested to apply to Mr. *Benjamin Hatcher* and Mr. *Henry L. Biscoe* of that town, who are fully authorised to sell the whole or any part of the property upon such terms as they shall conceive most for the interest of the distributees.

William B. Giles.

Amelia, July 11th 1801.

THE FRIENDS OF

Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of LONDON are informed, that he will receive consignments, on which, if required, the subscribers will make advances in Sterling or current money.

The British ship ADVENTURER, now loading at City-Point for London, will receive to his address 200 hogsheads Tobacco, if immediate application be made to ROBERT & ALLAN POLLOK & Co Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK

Petersburg, 14th June, 1802. [tf]

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,

Mr. Giles's Speech

ON THE

JUDICIARY BILL.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD

ROWLETT'S

Tables of Discount

OR

INTEREST.

A FEW COPIES OF

St. LEON,

A Tale of the 16th Century,

By W. GODWIN.

For sale at S. Pleasants' book-store

April 6, 1802

taken place of late in this state.——Be it remembered (by the old men) that about sixty years ago, there was a suspicion of the negroes rising, on which all the white men in (Middlesex county) were ordered to carry their guns to church. Accordingly the guns were carried to church, and some men posted themselves at the doors and kept the negroes out until some person ordered that they should be permitted to come in, which was the first, and last time that I ever saw, or heard of any persons in this country being prohibited, or forbid to go into any house, or place, appointed for divine worship.

I ask, are the Baptists the only people that take the negroes into society?—Do not the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Methodists, all take them in?—Do not Ministers take them in their arms and baptize them in the name of the holy trinity?—Do they not also baptize men and women when required, and take them into the church?—Do they not take them to the Communion with the whites?—Why then are the Baptists so much blamed for doing the like thing?—But it is said that such a negro preacher was at the head of the plot, and at such a meeting the plot was made.—Well, we will admit it might be so. Are then the Baptists any more to blame than any other professors of christianity? seeing that all take them into society and own them as christians.—And if there was no professed christians but the Baptists, even then there might be hypocrites that creep in, as was of old. Not to go so far back as to the Israelites, where there was an Achan in the camp.—But in the time of Christ there was a Judas, and in the Apostles time there was a Simon, and down to this day (to the sorrow and grief of the churches) men of various ranks, and different colours have crept into the churches.—Christians in all ages have suffered the like impositions, the Baptists not excepted.—But why complaints only against the Baptists? Do not the gentlemen give their negroes liberty first to go to the meetings, and then permit them to join the Baptists and be baptized? and some times give a recommendation?—have they not liberty (if they please) to stand by and see, and hear, on what terms they are received?—and also to hear any accusations brought against them, if they transgress against the law of God, or their masters?—We shut no doors against any body, all are welcome to see, and hear, how things are conducted, and carried on in the Baptists churches.—Then cease, good neighbours & friends, for our interest is nearly connected with your own.—We are not insensible that if an insurrection should take place, that we shall be in equal danger of suffering with all other of our countrymen.—

Our servants are in as good subjection as other peoples; and although we differ in sentiment about religion, yet our interest and yours, is but one and the same in respect to temporal things.

GEORGE TWYMAN.

Albemarle, July 28, 1802. [tf]

parate tracts, one to contain about 800, and the other about 500 acres, the former will include the dwelling house, plantation, orchards, &c. the latter will mostly be wood land, with a small plantation on it, fresh cleared and under good fencing, sufficient for 6 or 7 hands. These lands are convenient to mills, having one within a mile, and seven more within six miles, about six miles from the court house, and has an excellent summer range for cattle. It is thought to be unnecessary to mention any more of the very many advantages which these lands possess in point of situation, soil, &c. as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will first view the premises, which will be shewn and the terms made known by application to

ROBERT BEDFORD.

June 25th, 1802. [tf]

☞ NOTICE,

IN THE MATTER OF

THOMAS HOOPER, A BANKRUPT.

THE Subscribers being appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects of *Thomas Hooper*, late Merchant of Richmond, Bankrupt; All persons indebted to the said Thomas Hooper or who have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the Subscribers, or to such as are or shall be duly authorised by them.

RICHARD DENNY,
CHARLES SPENCER, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, 8th July, 1802. [tf]

THE subscriber, living in the lower end of Campbell, wishes to employ

A JOURNEYMAN TANNER AND CURRIER.

To whom liberal wages will be given.

WILLIAM WITHROW.

(4||)

CITY OF RICHMOND,

IN COMMON-HALL, May 26, 1802.

DOCTORS CRINGAN and McCAW having tendered their services to inoculate the poor of this city for the Cow-Pox gratis; *Resolved*, that the Constables be directed to notify the same to the poor in their respective districts, without delay. If the other Physicians within this city should think proper to inoculate the poor gratis, and will give information thereof to the mayor, he will direct the constables to notify the poor within their several districts, thereof—And that the Printers in this city be requested to insert this resolution in their respective newspapers.

A Copy)

Teste, *ADAM CRAIG*, C. C. H. C. R

Charlotte Court, 5th July, 1802.

Pleasant Robards, Serphes Robards, Joshua Robards, William Robards, Martha Robards, Fanny Irby, who was Fanny Robards, and Judy Chandler, who was Judy Robards, children and representatives of Martha Robards, who was Martha Womack, Pltfs.

AGAINST

Thomas Womack, administrator of William Womack, dec. William Womack, son of Francis Womack, dec. Abner Womack, Elizabeth Cauthorn, who was Elizabeth Womack, and John Spradlin and Mary his wife, which said Mary was Mary Womack, children and representatives of Abraham Womack, dec. William Womack, Mary Owen, who was Mary Womack, and Martha Womack, children and representatives of Isham Womack, dec. Francis Rice, Thomas Rice, Samuel Rice, Abraham Rice, Isham Rice, Fanny Rice, Molly Cheatham, who was Molly Rice, and Elizabeth Picket, who was Elizabeth Rice, children and representatives of Sarah Rice, dec. who was Sarah Womack, Francis Hamilton, and Daniel Owen and Mary his wife, who was Mary Hamilton, children and representatives of Judy Hamilton, dec. who was Judy Womack, Mary Mann, who was Mary Womack, Josiah Hatchett, Joseph Talbott and Martha his wife, who was Martha Hatchett, and Judith Parkering, who was Judith Hatchett, children and representatives of Elizabeth Hatchett, dec. who was Elizabeth Womack, Defts.

THE defendants Abner Womack, Elizabeth Cauthorn, John Spradlin and Mary his wife, William Womack (son of Isham) Mary Owen, Martha Womack, Isham Rice, Francis Hamilton, Daniel Owen and Mary his wife, Mary Mann, Josiah Hatchett, Joseph Talbott and Martha his wife, and Molly Cheatham, not having entered their appearance according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their attorney, *It is ordered*, that they appear here on the first day of November court next, and answer the plaintiffs' bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy,

Teste,

THOMAS READ, Clerk.

BOOKS

Just received at S. Pleasants' Book-Store.

Quarto and Octavo Family Bibles

Builder's Magazine, quarto—superior, it is believed, to any thing of the kind hitherto offered for sale

Blackstone's Commentaries

Cicero's Orations

City Biography—containing Anecdotes & fluous, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase would first view the premises.

I will also sell one other tract of 342 acres of woodland, in Campbell county, on the road, two miles above the courthouse. For terms apply to the subscriber near Charlotte courthouse.

JOHN NASH READ.

July 15, 1802. (eo4t)

The subscriber informs his friends that he intends transacting

Commission Business.

On all consignments committed to his care, great attention shall be paid to give satisfaction, and reasonable advances made if required. Produce and goods stored and delivered on the shortest notice by

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, 1st July, 1802. (w3m)

N. B. CASH given for WHEAT.

ALL KINDS OF

Mattrasses,

Made and furnished at short notice—Also old ones repaired, &c. at the Falling-Garden. JOHN S. PLEASANTS.

June 9th, 1802.

Notice

ALL persons having claims against the late firm of AUSTIN and ANDERSON (either on note or open account) are earnestly requested to make them known to the Subscriber on or before the 22nd instant.

WM. AUSTIN.

Richmond, 8th July, 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL FINISHED THREE STORY

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smokehouse, Coach-house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JACOB I. COHEN,

On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800.

Writing Paper and Quills,

For Sale at this Printing Office.

LINES

On the death of a young Lady, in York county

Hark! thro' the air the solemn knell is heard,
For near yon *willow*, in the silent grave,
The dear remains of MIRA lies interr'd—
Her soul immortal's fled to *Him* who gave.

Yes, she is gone! that once angelic form,
(The brightest image of creating heaven)
Is far remov'd from ev'ry false alarm,
To taste those joys to virtuous mortals giv'n.

In grief-clad raiment, see her aged sire,
In solemn silence mourn his offspring lost;
He, hapless parent, saw his child expire—
Her soul ascending to the God of Hosts.

Unhappy youth! who in thy bridal hour,
Was thus bereft of Mira and of love,
With calm philosophy revere that pow'r,
Who, in his wisdom, call'd her soul above.

Ye weeping friends! commence the Paean song,
And in soft accents swell her praises high;
Let hosts of Angels bear her soul along
And winged Seraphs waft it thro' the sky.

PALEMON.

June 17, 1802.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public auction, for cash, under the direction of the major part of the Commissioners, named and authorised, in and by a commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper, late merchant of the city of Richmond, on Wednesday the 4th day of August next, at the house now occupied by the said Hooper, a likely negro Woman and Child, and a negro Girl and Boy, together with a variety of household and kitchen furniture, too tedious here to enumerate. And on Thursday the 13th day of the same month, in the county of Hanover, on the plantation lately occupied by the said Hooper, and within about 5 miles of Hanover town, the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, with a number of plantation utensils.

RICHARD DENNY,
CHARLES SPENCER. } *Assignees*

Richmond, July 29, 1802. [tds]

5 Dollars Reward.

Strayed from off the commons of this city, on the 10th instant,

A bay horse,

About 7 or 8 years old, this spring, with a snip on the nose, and a star in the forehead, with one white hind foot, flop ears, bush tail and mane, trots and canters.—

ALSO

county aforesaid—or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of nine hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty eight cents, with interest thereon to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the sixteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, till payment, and costs of suit, and expenses attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, D. M.

For JOSEPH SCOTT, M. E. V. DT.

June 25, 1802. [tds]

THE subscriber has commenced the practice of the Law in the High Court of Chancery for the district of Richmond; and in the Federal Court of the same place: his attendance will be regular on both Courts. CREED TAYLOR.

Cumberland county, Needham, near Farmville Post Office, Prince Edward, 10th July, 1802. } (4t)

TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SENATE FOR THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

AS there is a vacancy by the death of the late clerk to that house, I take this opportunity through the medium of the press, to offer you my services next session of assembly, to fill that post. Should you think proper to elect me, you may rely upon my unremitted attention in the discharge of the duties incumbent on me in that station.

MATTHEW BRANCH.

Buckingham, 12th July, 1802. (3w)

Agriculture.

Just received at S. Pleasants's Book-Store, a new work, entitled

"The Great Error of American Agriculture Exposed: and Hints for Improvement Suggested. By Thomas Moore," (of Montgomery county, Maryland.)

Extract from the Medical Repository, and Review

"Our inclinations would lead us to give a more detailed account of this part of the work, did we not flatter ourselves that many of our readers may be encouraged to peruse it entire.

"We can freely recommend to them a publication, from which we have derived both pleasure and instruction; and assure them that it has no appearance of coming from a speculator or a theorist, but from an experienced, judicious, and *Practical Farmer.*"

BLANK BONDS

For sale at this Printing Office.